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[25]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 9TH, 1910.

A PROPOSAL of considerable importance to shipping is embodied in the introduction of a Bill in the House of Commons to make it compulsory for ships to be fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus. The news is conveyed in a brief telegram published to-day, and as this is the first intimation that such a Bill was to be submitted to the legislature it leaves much room for speculation as to its terms and scope. That such an enactment would one day be framed was regarded as inevitable. It is the direct result to which events are shaping, but that it should be attempted at this early stage is a matter of surprise. Probably the Bill will be discussed and read a first time and then shelved, as so many others representing various principles have been treated, but whatever be its fate the discussion, academic or otherwise, will be productive of much good in so far as it will direct public attention to the subject. The great possibilities of wireless telegraphy and its numerous applications are only imperfectly understood or appreciated by the great mass of the people, and even shipping interests have been slow to realise its advantages.

It may be presumed that it is not intended to make the proposed regulation apply to all ships. A limit must be drawn somewhere. Obviously a fishing smack would not be expected to provide a wireless installation. The question of course arises. Where is the line to be drawn? Ocean-going vessels will certainly come under the scope of the

measure, but if it be intended to include the smallest tramp with the stateliest liner then it becomes apparent that hardship will ensue. The proposal is intended to benefit shipping by introducing safeguards derived from modern inventions, not to hamper it, and it may be inferred that the scope of the present Bill will be very limited if it is to have any prospect of becoming law. Most likely its promoter has in view the application of wireless telegraphy to passenger ships. A few days ago we noticed that a measure had been introduced into the American Senate providing for the compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on all ocean-going passenger ships carrying more than fifty passengers, and it is not at all unlikely that Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist member for Hythe, has been influenced by these proposals in framing the Bill now before the British House of Commons. There can be little doubt that the large passenger vessels are contemplated, and that the cargo boat, pure and simple, is exempt. At present some of the tramp steamers are run at such a small margin of profit that the cost of a wireless installation would mean their going out of the trade, so that obviously they should not be amenable to the prospective legislation.

The proposal should not meet with much opposition. Already many of the lines of steamers calling at Hongkong have proved the utility of its introduction. Not only is its value apparent to the shipowner, but the passenger is in a position to appreciate its advantages. He realises the greater safety of travelling on steamers so equipped, a safety derived from the knowledge that assistance in time of stress can be readily summoned, and he learns to make use of its convenience by making arrangements for his reception before reaching his destination. When such services as the Canadian Pacific Railway, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Pacific Mail, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and even the smaller steamers on the Hongkong-Manila run, have found it advantageous to equip their vessels with wireless telegraphic apparatus, it follows that no great hardship can be imposed on vessels of like character being compelled to follow suit. As a matter of fact, it ought to mean a gain to them, as it brings them into line with their competitors. The expense of such an installation, apparatus and dynamo, might amount to somewhere about \$1,500, not to speak of the operator's wages, but this should be more than counter-balanced by the reduced insurance premium. Were the insurance companies to insist upon the larger ships possessing such an equipment there would be no need to legislate on the subject at all. Lloyd's itself could decide the matter. The Austrian Lloyd liner *Trieste*, which recently caused grave anxiety by being ten or eleven days overdue, is a case in point. When it was learned she was overdue she would most likely be reinsured, and the enormous amount required to effect that would have been saved had there been such an installation on board. In the interests of all—shipowners, passengers, and marine insurance companies, alike—such a measure seems necessary, and it is to be hoped that the result aimed at will not be long delayed.

The French Mail of the 7th June was delivered in London on the 7th inst.

The Siberian Mail will not be signalled on Sunday if the steamer reaches port after 1.30 p.m.

Commodore Byers, who succeeds Rear-Admiral Lyon in charge of the naval establishment here, has arrived in the Colony.

Mr. Marshall Darrach, whose Shakespearean recitals have attracted large houses in Shanghai and Japan, is to give two recitals in Hongkong in the first week of August.

A New Territory farmer who was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with killing a cow valued at \$25 was dismissed on payment of \$20 compensation.

A clever calendar arranged to tell all dates from 1800 to 1999 is the latest souvenir from Parsons Trading Company, paper merchants New York. It should prove exceedingly useful.

A stonecutter who was found with a quantity of opium in his possession was ordered by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday to pay a fine of \$50, the alternative being six weeks imprisonment.

Five natives appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium and a number of dice, blocks and stamps. On the charge of possession the first defendant was fined \$65 or six weeks, and the remainder of the defendants were discharged.

Two Chinese who arrived from Saigon by the steamer *Holman* booked a room at a local Chinese boarding-house. While one was having a bath the other opened his trunk and stole \$1,200. The accused was charged before Mr. E. B. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

There was another large attendance at the Hippodrome Circus last night, and the enthusiastic reception accorded most of the performers indicated that the varied and numerous turns provided were greatly appreciated.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anderson, daughter of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., to Mr. D. Y. Perkins, of the firm of Drew & Napier, Singapore. The marriage will probably take place about the end of February next.

The exhibition of Chinese and Japanese paintings which has been for some time in preparation in the Print and Drawing Gallery at the British Museum was to be opened to the public on Monday, June 20. It includes the best examples acquired by the recent purchase from Frau Olga Julia Wegener, as well as specimens of the recent discoveries of Dr. Stein in the cave temples of Eastern Turkistan; and others acquired by purchase from Dr. Anderson in 1901. In addition to these the exhibition comprises single examples of Chinese and Japanese paintings acquired by purchase, gift, or bequest during the last 30 years.

AN ARMED TAOTAI.

Second-class Taotai Chung Sung Loong, who is staying at 119, Connaught Road Central, appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of being in possession of a revolver without a permit.

Defective Sergeant Grant presented, and Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the defendant.

His Worship asked if the police denied that the defendant had made application to carry arms.

Sergeant Grant said he did not.

His Worship—I think the right way is to leave the revolver with the police pending his application. The police don't want to press the charge?

Sergeant Grant—Not at all.

Mr. Harris—I might say that I saw the Registrar-General, and he knew nothing whatever against the defendant.

The charge was withdrawn.

SIR F. LUGARD ON AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION.

A dinner of the African Society was held at the Tresidder Restaurant, and was followed by an address on "Recent Progress in Nyasaland" by Sir Alfred Sharpe (Governor of the Protectorate). Sir Clement L. Hill presided, and among those present were Sir Frederick and Lady Ingard, Sir J. and Lady Simulman Smith, Major J. A. Burden, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., Professor E. A. Minchin, Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., and Mr. H. D'Urville.

Sir Alfred Sharpe said at the present day Nyasaland was in a very satisfactory condition, having had no wars or disturbance for 13 years, and the natives were absolutely contented and satisfied with British rule. Government had for the last five or six years strained every nerve to foster native cotton cultivation. It had been an uphill work, but now the matter had been set going it looked as if in the southern districts native cotton would be largely extended in the near future. Other products of the Protectorate were tea, sisal, fibre, and rubber. On the eastern side of the Manja mountains were some 20,000 acres of land well suited for tea, the export of which last year was 12 tons. With regard to rubber, the only tree which appeared to be really suited for cultivation in East Africa was the Ceiba. The climate was not hot and damp enough for Para. It had been calculated that Ceiba rubber in Nyasaland cost about 3s. 6d. perlb. to place on the home market. In conclusion he stated that he had spent the greater part of the last 22 years in Nyasaland, and he added that he was not returning, but he knew that he should in the future many a time feel a yearning to go back.

Sir Frederick Ingard said that the record to which they had just listened of recent progress in Nyasaland was one of which they might be justly proud. There were three things requisite for successful African administration—patience, tact, and continuity, and the greatest of these was continuity. In Sir Alfred Sharpe they had the embodiment of the last, but they had the perfection of the first, and it was due to the long continuity of his administration in Nyasaland that uninterrupted progress there had taken place. He first met Sir Alfred Sharpe in Nyasaland in 1883. At that time the slave trade was rampant throughout the whole country in its very worst and most hideous form. He returned to England to lay the facts before the people at home, and endeavoured to organize a system of steamers on the lake and to raise more troops in order to suppress the slave trade. Mr. Cecil Rhodes came forward and generously offered to bear the cost of the whole undertaking. However, the Late Lord Salisbury took up their case, and referring to Sir Clement Hill, he said that in him, as head of the African Department of the Foreign Office, he and other men "on the spot" had always found sympathy and kindness and one who generously appreciated their labours. (Cheers.)

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 8th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen moderately in Vladivostok, the depression lying in the neighbourhood of that station yesterday having moved away towards N.E.

Except at the extreme Southern stations pressure has given way elsewhere, particularly on the E. coast of China. Another depression is progressing Eastwards over N. China.

Pressure remains high over the China Sea and the Philippines.

Strong S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shore of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds strong, fair, equally.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau	Same as No. 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1

TELEGRAMS.

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LEADER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 7th.

"The Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg confirms the terms of the Russo-Japanese agreement already published, and states that the contracting parties mutually agree to friendly co-operation with a view to improvement of their respective railways in Manchuria and to the perfecting of the junction service. They also agree to abstain from all harmful competition.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 7th.

The trade returns for the half-year ending in June show increases in imports of £2,924,884, and in exports of £5,081,679.

COMPULSORY WIRELESS.

LONDON, July 7th.

Sir E. Sassoon, the member for Hythe, has introduced a bill in the House of Commons making it compulsory for the installation of wireless telegraphy on British ships.

IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

LONDON, July 7th.

The formation is announced of a permanent organisation styled the Associated Council of Churches of the British and German Empires which has for its object the fostering of friendly relations between the two peoples.

The membership of the organisation includes prominent clerical and laymen of all denominations.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, July 8th.

Canada has won the Mackinnon Cup at the Bisley meeting.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, July 8th.

Prince Arthur, of Connaught, presided at the banquet at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in honour of Baron Oura.

There was a distinguished Anglo-Japanese gathering.

Prince Arthur eulogised the work of Baron Oura and welcomed the entry of Japan into the field of friendly commercial rivalry. He hoped her workmen would never lose the delicate handicraft characteristic of the race.

Baron Oura in replying, referred to the happy state of the people of Japan, who, through the Exhibition, were coming into closer contact with England. The Exhibition was a complete demonstration to the world that Britain and Japan were united in maintaining the dignity, commerce and peace of the world.

The Duke of Montrose said the Russo-Japanese Agreement forged one more link in the chain of the world's peace.

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of Hongkong University, which was an intellectual development for which there was no precedent.

In explanation of the stagnation in promotion he mentioned that the substitution in South Africa of one governor-general for four governors was bound to affect colonial service.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 8th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PUNISH JUDGE).

OUTSTANDING COSTS.
The case was mentioned in which Lok Yui Law sued Li Wai Fong to recover \$115.25.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bruton & Hett), who appeared for the plaintiff, said he understood the action was settled, and that the defendant had agreed to pay \$30 costs.

Mr. Davidson—There was an arrangement made for settlement, but I don't know whether it has been carried out or not. I have not seen my client for some time, and I don't know whether my friend has seen his.

Mr. Hinds—I have seen my client, and he says it is settled, but my costs have not been paid.

Mr. Davidson—Before my steps are taken my Lordship must be satisfied that the parties have not come to an arrangement between them.

His Lordship (to Mr. Hinds)—All you want is your costs?

</div

THE RUBBER MARKET.

Although says the *Evening Standard*, the price of rubber has given way not far short of 3s. a lb. from the highest figures touched, buyers have lately been more ready to lay in supplies at the very considerable reduction notified, and the exigencies of demand are the occasion of the utmost interest at present as indicating the probable course of prices alike of crude rubber and of rubber shares in the future. Meanwhile the general situation continues more or less unsettled with regard to the raw material, and it may so continue for some little time yet, although it is assumed by many conversant with Mincing-lane trade conditions that the worst of the reactionary movement in prices has been already experienced. This view would seem to receive colour from the wonderful resistance shown in share circles to the depressing tactics pursued without intermission which have been apparent again this week. The languor of the market is undoubtedly partly due to such tactics restraining would-be investors from adding to their holdings except on the cheapest terms, but the more fact that share operations have, in spite of adverse influences, drifted into insignificant proportions compared with the enormous activity of some weeks ago tends to show that the amount of actual stock coming on the market is of but little consequence. Share values have now, it is considered by not a few, relaxed to a level which is in many instances not altogether consistent with the percentage of yield already assured according to the reports already issued by several of the more reputed companies of the Middle East, while the time is not far distant when their materially enhanced prospects for the current year should have to be taken into consideration. The conservative nature of the dividend distribution of the Rubber Plantation Investment Trust was made the subject of rather pessimistic comment, although the dividend could have been increased substantially, if one may judge from the fact that about £30,000 was carried forward out of a total realised profit of over £64,000. The preliminary dividend of 4s. per share, equal to 20 per cent. for the period ended March 31, is under the circumstances by no means to be scoffed at. In the mere out-of-the-way shares there are no doubt not a few whose merits are apt to be overlooked during a period of unsettlement such as the present, and at least one of these has been the subject of good buying lately.

MARKET PROSPECTS.

As to crude rubber and market prospects in the near future, about which too much cannot be said at the present juncture in the interest of shareholders, there is no doubt, using the fact that some kind of boycott is still being persisted in with a view of further breaking prices. At the same time, the situation deserves the closest scrutiny, since the laws of supply and demand must eventually dominate the course of prices of crude rubber, which is Nature's product, whose growth or extraction cannot be forced unduly without endangering the condition of the trees. It is contended by Mincing-lane trade experts that the recent contraction of competition at the public auctions not only in London, but in Liverpool and Antwerp, was more apparent than real, and was not in consonance with actual trade requirements. These, it is said, are not likely to suffer any severe shrinkage this year, at any rate, unless events not at present to be foreseen arise calculated to interfere with the progress of the manufacturing trade.

GROWTH OF CONSUMPTION.

A good deal has been written in the last few months about the growth of production, but comparatively little is being said about the growth of consumption, which is equally important a matter to be considered in weighing possibilities. On the other hand, due allowance has to be made for the fact that certain manufacturers have been smarting under the recent very high prices as their stocks required in the course of last year became exhausted. The persistent air of indifference generally shown by leading American consumers is viewed by Mincing-lane dealers and producers' selling agents as a determined effort to break prices further in order to replenish their stocks. Should this policy of abstention continue for another few weeks a lower level for rubber must be expected, but when the time arrives for a renewal of competition for supplies to keep machinery going prices may rebound sharply. It is somewhat curious that the deadlock should have synchronised with a marked falling off in the crop movement from the Amazon valley, while the aggregate Brazilian crop figures for the season ending June 30 now look like turning out considerably below early expectations. They will, indeed, probably only about equal those of the previous season. An anomaly deserving of notice is that contracts have lately been placed for plantation rubber for delivery over the remainder of this year, prices well above those which were ruling at the last Mincing-lane auction.

THE UNITED STATES.

American advices confirm late reports that on account of the high price manufacturers in the United States are not buying for the present, but are eating into the small stocks which they have on hand. Meantime, apart from these reserves, America is almost bare of supplies. An interesting statement has been made by the manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers of Boston, Massachusetts, to the effect that the year's output of automobiles made in America under the Selden patent will show an enormous increase on 1909. In 1907, 102,000 cars were built by the licensed manufacturers, and 10,000 cars by manufacturers outside the Association; but this year, he says, the licensed manufacturers should make 200,000 cars, and the outsiders 18,000 to 20,000 cars. The United States imports of foreign-made cars have also increased considerably. For the nine months ended March 31 there were imported 1,149 cars, amounting 1,115 cars in the whole of the previous fiscal year, and 894 cars in the fiscal year preceding. The greater number coming from France. The increased number of cars running adds enormously, of course, to the total bill for renewals in connection with tyres.

The latest Brazilian returns indicate no increase in the receipts, which, indeed, are for May considerably below those of last year and 1908. The returns of Para arrivals for May up to the 26th are 1,435 tons, compared with 2,340 tons in the whole month last year and 3,210 tons in 1908. Worked out over the season, the following is the result:

July 1, 1909, to May 26, 1910 . . . 37,200 tons.
July 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909 . . . 56,520 tons.
July 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908 . . . 34,990 tons.

It thus becomes abundantly clear that no large excess of rubber is to be harvested in Brazil this season over last. Some comment has been directed by the correspondence which has passed between the Foreign Office and the Anti-Slavery and Aborigine Protection Society relating to alleged gross cruelty in connection with the rubber-selecting industry in the Putumayo district of Peru, and in which regard the fact that the British and United States Gov-

THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

The World Missionary Conference opened at Edinburgh on June 14th. At a special service in St. Giles' Cathedral in the morning the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson emphasized its catholic character. It represented, he said, universal Christendom, except the Greek and Roman communions, and had the sympathy of many in them also.

In the afternoon the Conference was formally constituted in the United Free Church Assembly Hall, Lord Balfour of Burleigh presiding.

The standing orders, which were adopted without question, set forth that no resolution should be submitted without the consent of a two-thirds majority of the Business Committee.

Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation and chairman of the Student Volunteer Missionary movement since 1883, was elected chairman of the Conference in committee, and will therefore preside over the Assembly Hall meetings, at which the principal work will be done—namely, the discussion of the reports produced by the long-laborious eight representative commissions.

THE KING'S INTEREST.

At the more public opening of the Conference in the evening in the same hall the President, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, communicated a message from King George. He said—

The King commands me to convey to you the expression of his deep interest in the World Missionary Conference, to be held in Edinburgh at this time. His Majesty views with gratification the fraternal cooperation of many Churches and societies in the United States, on the Continent of Europe, and in the British Empire in the work of disseminating the knowledge and principles of Christianity by Christian methods throughout the world. The King appreciates the supreme importance of this work in its bearing upon the comity of international friendship, the cause of peace, and the well-being of mankind. His Majesty welcomes the prospect of this great representative gathering being held in one of the capitals of the United Kingdom, and expresses his earnest hope that the deliberations of the conference may be guided by Divine Wisdom and may be a means of promoting unity among Christians and of furthering the high and beneficial ends which the Conference has in view.

The Conference received his Majesty's message standing, and with loud cheers, and before the President proceeded with his speech "God Save the King" was sung with the greatest heartiness by this cosmopolitan assembly, owing allegiance to more than a dozen Monarchs and Republics.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Lord Balfour said that his Majesty's address to fraternal co-operation and international peace would be echoed in the hearts of all present, including the 1,500 representatives of 160 different Churches and organizations.

The first of two feelings dominant in all their minds was profound sorrow that their differences should make necessary so many divorce organizations. The second was thankfulness that they were drawing together now as perhaps never before in the prosecution of their great common enterprise. They were united under the same universally accepted marching orders to "preach the Gospel to every creature." It was humiliating to think that probably the majority of the human beings now living had never even heard the message. No divisions freed Christians from their obligation, and the great lesson they were learning was that none of them could discharge it alone. If they were to succeed, greater unity must be attained. That Conference would make them less than ever inclined to deny that overlapping with its waste of energy, of men and women, and material resources, was nothing less than treason to their common Master. As a Conference they expressed no opinion and entered into no debate on any matter of doctrine or Church government on which they differed. This had been deliberately arranged, and would, he was sure, be honourably adhered to. Yet they ought to call the human race into one fellowship. The Fatherhood of God, the love of the Son, the power of the Holy Ghost, the purity of the Christian life, and the splendour of the Christian hope were common ground. They wanted to get into closer touch with each other, to become familiar with each other's methods, to rejoice in each other's successes, to sympathize with each other's disappointments, and, above all, to learn by each other's experience.

THE PREMIER ON MISSIONS.

The Archdeacon of Canterbury, addressing his audience as "Fellow-workers in the Church militant," said he was there to say, as necessarily holding a position of central responsibility in the country's religious life, that they whose work lay principally at home felt intensely that among the duties and privileges of Christ's Church the place belonging of right to missionary work was the central place of all. With increasing knowledge came a deepening conviction that what mattered most was directly missionary work. The Conference met for the most ardent attempts the Church had yet made to look steadily at the whole fact of the non-Christian world, and to understand its meaning and challenge. None for a third, and appeared to have saved the hole. Mr. Ball, however, with a putt that was only a threepence shorter than that of his opponent, got down in two, and increased his lead to 6 1/2.

At the fourteenth Mr. Aylmer made a five-foot putt for the hole, and at the fifteenth he missed one by two and a half yards. Both were halved. The sixteenth and seventeenth were also divided. At the home hole Mr. Ball increased his lead to 7 up. His score for the round was 73, as against Mr. Aylmer's 83.

In the afternoon, Mr. Ball at once increased his lead, in spite of the fact that he sliced his second shot to the first hole. Mr. Aylmer lost his chance through missing his putt from the left of the green, and then failing to get out. A half followed, but at the third Mr. Aylmer put his tee shot out of bounds. The same fate almost befell his second, which landed on a tuft of grass at the top of the bank. Mr. Ball got down in 5 to 6 and became 9 up.

After a half at the short fourth, the ex-champion became 10 up at the fifth, where Mr. Aylmer was bunkered from the tee. He took two shots in the hazard, and failing to get out gave up the hole.

The sixth was won by Mr. Aylmer, his first in the match. Mr. Ball had a heavy lie from his tee shot, and was bunkered from his second. Mr. Aylmer secured the hole in 4.

Mr. Ball was now 9 up. Two halves followed. At the ninth, however, the match was brought to a conclusion. Mr. Aylmer was in a bad place near a pot bunker from his tee shot.

In attempting to get clear he was trapped, and, taking four to Mr. Ball's two to reach the green, was never in sight of a hole.

Mr. John Ball is forty-seven years old, and was born at Hoylake. He served with the Denbighshire Yeomanry in the South African war, where his horse was shot under him. By winning the open championship in 1900 he was the first to prove that amateurs could more than hold their own with the best of professionals.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott, principal of St. John's College (American Episcopal) Shanghai. Pastor Julius Richter, author of the standard history of Protestant Missions in India.

Canon C. H. Robinson, editorial secretary of the S.P.G.

Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the American Presbyterian Missions Board, who makes the third layman on the roll of Edinburgh's theological graduates.

The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society.

Locomote J. Warneck, famous for his researches in animistic religion.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him.

The Archibishop of Canterbury.

General Beaver, who joined the Army of the Potomac when the American Civil War began, was thrice severely wounded, became Governor of Pennsylvania, and is now a Superior Judge and a leading Presbyterian.

President Harada, of Doshisha College, Kyoto, Japan.

The Hon. Seth Low, formerly president of Columbia University, New York, and as the Dean of Faculty said: "The strenuous upholder of purity in public life."

Professor Meinhof, of the Hamburg Colonization Institute, and authority on African languages.

Mr. John R. Mott, honoured in every University throughout the world, the dauntless crusader who has found his mission in the advancement of the spiritual side of University life."

Departing from usual custom, the Principal called on several of the graduates to speak.

The Archibishop humorously remarked that he was a prelate of a prelatical Church receiving honour from a University which had risen out of the ruins of prelacy in Scotland.

UNDERPAID EMPEROR.

WHY THE KAISER IS IN NEED OF A BISK.

The German Emperor will still be relatively the poorest monarch in the world, even if he succeeds in obtaining his long-awaited increase of salary as the King of Prussia.

His income from this source will rise from £790,000 to £994,000 a year, and this amount, vast as it seems to the average man, will not be sufficient for a monarch who has to maintain the splendour and the generosity which have made the name of the German Emperor famous the world over.

His position, after his pockets have been emptied by the thousand and one expenses of kingship, is, in comparison, little better than that of the clerk who earns £2 a week, and, indeed, has lost the need of a rise so much as the German Emperor. He has been waiting for it for the last three years, and the stories of Imperial poverty on £790,000 a year are common knowledge in Germany.

In recent years stern economy has been practised in the Emperor's household. The climax was reached two years ago, when the Emperor decided to offer five of his castles for sale. By this means he hoped to avoid having to beg for a rise, but German opinion rioted against his Emperor putting up the splendid castles of Germany for auction.

POVERTY'S PINCH.

Why should the pinch of poverty be felt in the Imperial household? It is not because the Kaiser indulges in the vicious extravagances of the monarchs of history. He does not squander his thousands in meaningless luxury, nor is his mode of living on a very high scale. The main reason for the Kaiser's poverty is that he is a man of a very high standard. The main reason for the Kaiser's poverty is that he is a man of a very high standard.

He is a man of a very high standard.

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He is a man

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P. G. Box, 53, Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Liber.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impounding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 11th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bill of Lading will be countermanded by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 8th July, 1910. [813]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, d.c. ex.s. "Mongolian," From Australia ex.s. "Persia," From Calcutta, ex.s. "Palermo," From Persian Gulf, or B.I.S.N. and B.P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [1]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Butattino United Companies)

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All Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 9th July, 1910. [4]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News. Leading Articles:

The British Budget. A Japanese View of China. The Orientalisation of Statesmen. The Rubber Outlook.

A Reflection on Civilization. Random Reflections. Police Authority in Korea.

Hongkong News. Sir Horatio Mody Honoured. Canton News.

Taxis for Singapore. Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Company Meeting. Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.

Correspondence:

"Touring in Japan." The Charge Against John Grant. Fire on Japanese Steamer.

Supreme Court. Canton Opium Monopoly. Licensing Board.

Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council. Hongkong Tennis League.

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Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.

5¢ Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance. Postage 82¢.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1910.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE ROOM with Board in Kowloon European family. Stats terms.

O. K.

27, "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1910. [812]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOUL

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," Captain S. H. Wilson, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th July, at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers.

Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [813]

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Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Butattino United Companies)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

BAD LIVERS.

Not only is the Liver the largest but one of the most important organs in the human body, and when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the Liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid; and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and a general impairment of the digestive system. The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs and back, feelings of fulness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced and the complexion muddy, the urine is scanty and highly coloured, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic Liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. They reach the liver as no other remedy does.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 60 CENTS. PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGDON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPPE.

FREE—Sample LACE COVER sent with Illustrated Book of 1,000 Bargains.

PEACH'S Patent LACE CURTAINS

53 YEARS REPUTATION. Makers of CONTRENET LACE CURTAINS. Double strength. Latest Catalogue. The Largest Issued. Post FREE. LACE, SERGE, TAPESTRY, AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CASEMENT FABRICS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES AND GENT'S UNDERWEAR, BOOTS AND SHOES, COSTUMES, GENT'S CLOTHING, FURNITURE, Knockdown makes for Shipping. A WHOLE WAREHOUSE in Book form to look through.

IMPORT YOUR OWN GOODS. British made and reliable. WRITE TO DAY.

SAMPLE CURTAIN PARCEL 22/6.

All Patent CONTRENET MAKES durability guaranteed. 2 pairs good quality Point Lace Design Curtains, 34 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, worth 7/6 per pair. 1 pair Handsome Curtains, rich old Lace, 34 yds. long, 60 ins. wide. (Parcel White or Etc.) 1 pair Curtains, Ribbon and Bow design, 3 yds. by 43 ins. 1 Duchess Table Set of Six Lace Covers. POSTAGE PAID 22/6. Direct from the Actual Makers.

Price List at the Office of this paper, if you want the FREE GIFT send DIRECT TO— SAM'L. PEACH & SONS, Box 694, The Looms, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

[612]

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

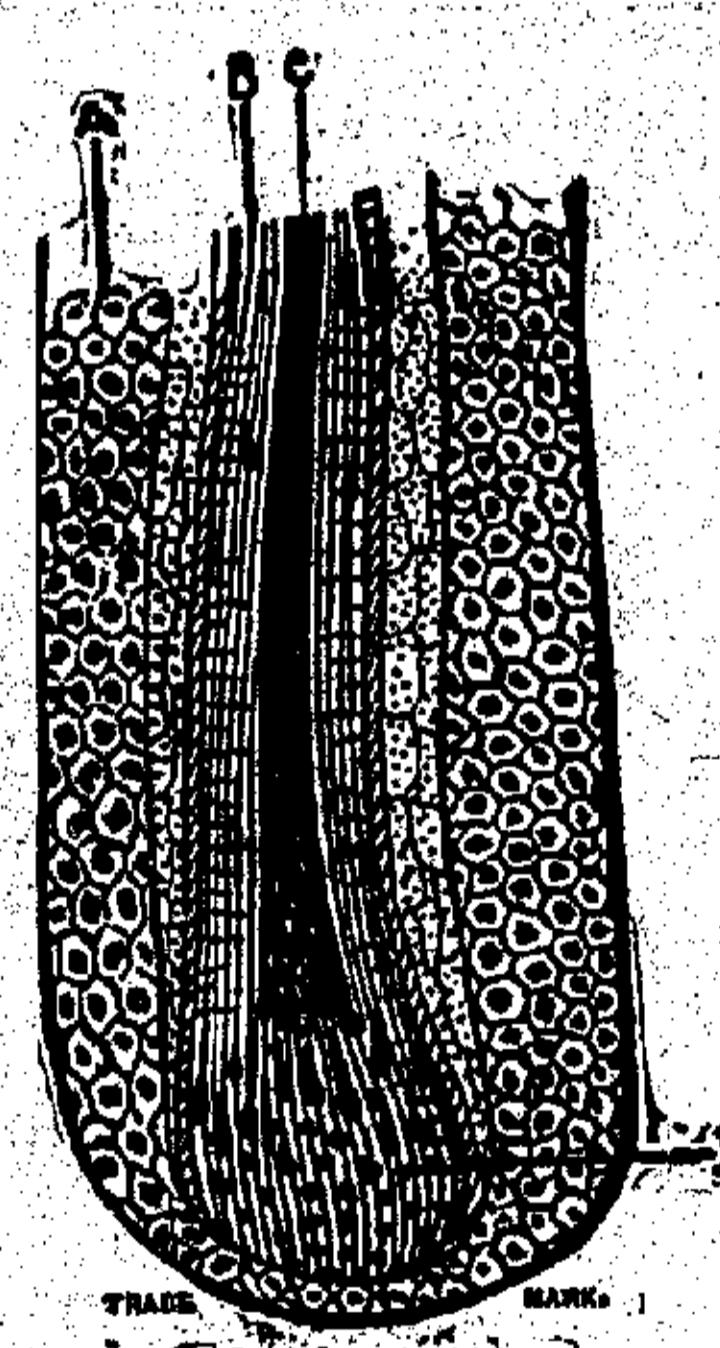
BOVRIL

THE MIGHTY ENERGISER

stimulates, nourishes and sustains without digestive efforts.

The Power of Beef
is in BOVRIL.

[792-3]



A HEALTHY HAIR.

See the difference between a healthy hair root and one that is not healthy. Is it any wonder that diseased hairs slip out?

The CAUSE of the trouble must be removed before the EFFECT will cease. There can be no permanent relief until the dandruff germ is destroyed, with Newby's Herpicide. Thousands of people testify to the almost marvellous results received from Herpicide. It cures dandruff, stops falling hair, and prevents baldness. Delightful to use. Stops itching almost instantly.

AT DRUG STORES—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

INSIST UPON HERPICIDE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

[1282-1]

TRADE MARK.

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THE MALARIA PARASITE DEFIED.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR SUFFERERS.

The interest in Malaria to every dweller in China is necessarily overwhelming, for its constitutional effects are so far-reaching and its devitalising power is so great that it is constantly spoken of as "The Scourge of the Tropics."

As is generally known, Malaria is due to parasites which feed on the active substance—the haemoglobin—of the red blood corpuscles. The patient thus suffers from Anæmia, and as the microbes multiply and the blood is further destroyed the condition degenerates into what is known as Cachexia, an impairment of the general tissue vitality which involves the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and other systems. The Malaria patient complains of many depressing symptoms, including loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, digestive disorders, lassitude, wasting and ever increasing weakness—all of which make life a burden.

Happy, through the discovery of a preparation which is as powerful in overcoming these terrible after effects as quinine is in curing the early rigors of Malaria, the disease has lost its terrors.

This preparation is Sanatogen, the most powerful revitalising and restorative agent the world has known, which has produced effects described by doctors as little short of marvellous in saving life and restoring moribund patients to perfect health.

Sanatogen derives its power from the unique nature of its constituents. These are glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with milk protein, the chief body-building element of milk, by an intricate scientific process protected by Royal Letters Patent. The resulting product is so easily assimilated by the body that it is all absorbed within an hour after it has been taken.

Sanatogen's action in Malaria is due to its ability to repair the ravages of the Malaria parasite on the red blood corpuscles. It restores them to their full health, power and activity, thus curing the anæmia. It tones the nerves, energises the brain, nourishes the system and, in this way, overcomes the Cachexia.

How rapidly it restores the blood is proved by a case, reported in the medical papers, in which the blood corpuscles of an Officer in the Navy increased half a million per cubic centimetre and the Hemoglobin 4% per cent, with a fortnight's use of Sanatogen.

Malaria has a peculiarly bad effect on children, whose growth it retards most markedly. When given Sanatogen, such children rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health and grow normally.

Malaria also produces the appearance of premature old age in adults. Sanatogen removes this appearance and the patient rapidly looks younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was in his life.

The letters received from physicians, from men of distinguished position and from patients generally who have testified to the extraordinary cure wrought by Sanatogen are numbered by the ten thousand.

Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Baharungh, United Provinces, India, writes:—

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, India, writes:—

"I was a broken-down wreck of a man, as far as health goes, and had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fever, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen, everyone I go to. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people in the Tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

What is true of Malaria is equally true of Dysentery, Enteric Fever, and the other depressing conditions which are so prevalent in tropical climates. Sanatogen may be obtained from all chemists. Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, will forward, post free, to all applying for it, a copy of a brightly written pamphlet "How to keep Well in Tropical Countries," by a physician, on mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

127-3

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*

"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle.*

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON "A brilliant book"—*The Times.*

"Particularly good"—*Academy.*

AND BY E. C. COOK, M.A.

24 Maps and Plans,

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

THE MERMAID SKIRT.

The Mermaid Skirt can go no further in its direction. It can be no narrower than it is. Consequently, if it leads anywhere, it must lead to tresses. These could be a little narrower than the skirt that measures one yard round. But perhaps it may lead to reaction? This would be better. It was amusing to watch two young women at the Euston Station Show in the Botanic Gardens walking about hand in hand lest their self-imposed "bobbing" should lead them to a fall. They held on to each other for mutual support. "More like a temporary than ever," remarked someone, "because the silicon goes to almost a point." Surely it cannot last.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The general mourning looked more unnatural than ever against the fresh green of turf and trees in the beautiful Botanic Gardens. Two or three persons appeared in colour, one in a white costume of blue, which was of an agreeably bright shade. A tall girl was in striped material and white was a relief to the eyes. She ought, of course, to have been in black unrelieved, like the rest of us, but it was easy to forgive her, so cool and pleasant she looked amid the universal blackness. The lovely soft pale rose of the "Pink Pearl" rhododendrons, massed in the centre of the prettily named "dell" seemed a protest against the dark garb of human admirers. One lady was like a waterfall in mourning. She wore a long coat that was completely covered with jet sequins, and fell in straight lines about her tall figure. Floating scarves of gauze or nylon lent lightness that was probably illusive to otherwise heavy-looking black toilettes. This mourning has revived the fashion of the scarf, which was certainly languishing. This was owing chiefly to the abuse of that graceful adjunct which turned it into draperies, tied it in bows in ridiculous places, rendering the figures of the wearers grotesque beyond telling.

AT THE HORSE SHOW.

One of the effects of the universally black hats and gowns is the difficulty of distinguishing faces. One had not realised before that similarity of costume could extinguish individuality to such an extent. The fact that dress can express individuality comes home to us in these circumstances. Carlyle saw this truth when in "Sartor Resartus," he said that with out clothes all men would be alike. With every woman in a black hat and a clinging black gown they are almost as much alike as a flock of sheep. But just as the shepherd can distinguish between the individuals of his flock, so does the eye of the spectator, after a time, begin to see which of the black figures is young, which tall, which graceful, and which are the very reverse. Oddly enough, the black view tells us most for it reveals the colour of the hair, the lines of the figure, and the contour of the arms and shoulders better than the front, obscured by ruff or bos or falling drapery of one kind or another. The black satin tailor-made is favourite with those who are not easily seen. A little girl so clad was admirably neat and well-finished. The skirt was tight but not dragged in above the ankles. The coat was equally exiguous. It showed in front a transparent jacked black net chameuse and high collar. The black chit hat had its single plume of equally black feathers, and the patent shoes had buckles of jet. The stockings, by the way, were so very open worked that they were almost as nought upon the dainty little feet with their arched instep.

SOME COOL BLACK FROCKS.

A very cool-looking gown was worn at the Horse Show by an American lady. It was a bustle of the finest and silkiest, and was trimmed with long lines of black Valenciennes, dyed to its own shade. The gown fell in long, straight, natural folds about the slim figure of the wearer, and the only heavy-looking thing about her was a long rope of black beads that seemed as much in the way as they were out of harmony with the rest of the costume. Some of us are still such savages about beads! The squat, squatting in her wigwam, and peaceful flattening her headdress's head, could give some of our smart women points in her love of these barbaric adornments.

WEDDINGS OF THE WEEK.

This is the wedding month of the season. Half-mourning is worn by the guests, and very lovely compositions in grey and white, mauve, and black and white, have been evolved by our modistes, of which London can boast the cleverest in the world. Is not the capital served by Paris talent as well as English?

The combination is excellent. The beautiful materials now manufactured in England help towards the charm of these light, fleecy dresses and costumes, and all we want now is just so much of partition as will give the preference to the produce of British skill.

WHY NOT ENGLISH?

It will cost nothing, this patriotism, so it ought to come easy. The things are quite as pretty as those that come from abroad, and they are cheaper. Also, they wear longer. Inferior materials, both in point of colour and fabric, are prepared for the English market. Try English silks and satins, gentle readers of "Thursday's Globe." You will never regret it. Buy English ribbons, English straw hats, and you will find that they are just as superior to foreign as English tailors are acknowledged to be to those of other nations. Had the problem of unemployment been solved if the women of England would shop patriotically? It would then be impossible for such an anomaly to occur as that the towns of Lyons should be set busily running to provide the British nation with national mourning, while our own are no more than normally active.

THE NEW EMBROIDERIES.

The trimming of a gown is like the seasoning of a dish. It makes or mars it. The new embroideries are lovely enough to "make" the very simplest of gowns, provided always that it is well cut. The designs are not too large in the very best of these, and the skill of the workers is displayed in the fine stitching, the combination of beautiful small beads with silks and fine cords. A mauve, grey, and white embroidery designed to trim a gown to be worn at a July wedding, is interwoven with very small seed pearls and crystal beads, with amethyst jewellings introduced here and there, and enclosed in oxidised thread. This lovely work is done in England by a firm that employs cottagers, and gives them as much work as they can do.

THE HUGNESS OF THE HAT.

Most inconvenient is the hugeness of the hat. And to its wearer most of all. She is becoming quite clever at turning her head to an angle which will permit her to enter a carriage, train, or a motor-bus without damaging her headdress. She is also astute in choosing a coat, if choice should happen to be possible, that is not next another hat as large as her own. Collisions are in this way reduced in number. The wearers of moderate hats sometimes defend themselves against the attacks of hat-brims or hats by placing their sunshades in a perpendicular position on the right, and holding

them steadily as close to themselves as possible. Close? Yes. For this is not aggressive, only defensive. Two women in a car or carriage can scarcely sit near enough to converse on account of the size of their hats. They sit well apart, and have to shout above the noise of the motor or of the horses. It will be well when these and other inconveniences shall be banished by the simple means of reducing the size of hats—X. AND Z. IN THE GLOBE.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

When, says the Times, Lord Middleton raises the question of the Mediterranean Command in the House of Lords the spokesman of the Government will probably announce that Lord Kitchener has asked leave to throw up the appointment.

The late Commander-in-Chief in India has never concealed his dislike for the post which was offered to him last year. He only accepted it as in duty bound, at the express wish of his late Majesty, who shortly before his death released Lord Kitchener from his obligation. Lord Kitchener's reasons for declining the appointment are no doubt not widely different from those which induced the Duke of Connaught to tender his resignation. The difficulty of dealing with no fewer than five separate departments of Government at home, the clearing of responsibilities which seemed inevitable on the military side, and the absence of real power, and especially of the power for doing good, were all calculated to deter a man of Lord Kitchener's character from accepting the appointment.

His decision will no doubt place the Government in a position of some embarrassment.

It will not be easy to adduce reasons for retaining an appointment which is considered useless by the two Field Marshals who have been nominated to hold it. Nevertheless the Government is not likely to recede. It has been found practically impossible for the Inspector-General of the Forces to supervise the training of troops at home and at the same time to inspect those in the overseas garrisons of the Empire. The absence of Sir John French in Canada at this moment at the request of the Dominion Government has, for example, entailed the postponement *sine die* of many inspections which were due to have been carried out at home; and, as the Inspector-General is a hard-worked man, this interruption of his labours must result whenever he leaves England upon some distant mission.

In the absence of the General Officer who is

best qualified, if not designated, to command the Expeditionary Force in time of war is much to be deprecated, for it is open to very real and very serious objections. The Inspector-General of the Forces is naturally more in touch with the whole body of troops at home than any other commander, and it is very inexpedient to risk the employment of intricate machinery with its mainships removed.

Considering the progress made during recent Imperial Conferences in the unification of the armed forces of the Empire, and considering also the need for frequent inspections at the best means for securing common effort for a common purpose in the overseas possessions of the Crown, the appointment of some *ad interim* to the Inspector-General, imbued with his views and prepared to co-operate with him in prolonging his work overseas, has become an indispensable need of the times.

The difficulties and worries which might very likely arise from attaching to the Mediterranean Command the somewhat honorable and not indispensable attributes of High Commissioner might very readily be overcome by absolving the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean from all civil functions, and by confining him strictly to his military role. This rôle is large enough as it stands, though it must depend upon the Governments of the various self-governing Dominions whether, and if so, how often, they seek assistance and advice. The duties of the appointment will require the exercise of much tact and judgment, but in Sir Ian Hamilton, whose name is mentioned in connection with the post, the Government will find a popular and experienced commander, who will combine all the qualities necessary for the successful performance of a difficult mission.

There will be only one opinion in the Army in deplored the fact that, by reason of his decision, Lord Kitchener's active connection with the Army must temporarily at all events, come to an end. The Army without Kitchener is like *Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark. But it need not be imagined that there exists any political intrigue to exclude Lord Kitchener from any military office. The truth is that there is unfortunately no military position in the Army at home which Lord Kitchener would care to fill. When the country is pleased to ask him to take off his coat to carry to its final stage the great work of military reorganisation which Mr. Haldane has so well begun, no one can doubt that Lord Kitchener will respond; but it is futile to suppose that he will be content to play subordinate parts and to sully a great reputation by accepting responsibility without power. It may be that the Government will be able before long to provide Lord Kitchener with a high office, which his distinguished services have merited. England is not so rich in great men who inspire general confidence that she can afford to see his unique personality and undimmed talents lost to the country which he has served so well.

No one need think that Lord Kitchener will either rest at home in idleness, or adopt the rôle of military critic of this or any other Administration. Those who love the Army return to the East. But whatever Lord Kitchener may decide to do, and however far ahead of his countrymen he is, the public will rest assured that his services will always be available for his country, whenever there is work to be done, and power marred to responsibility for the man who has to do it.

From the broad standpoint of our highest military interest, and in view of the fact that the decisive battle for military efficiency is yet to be fought, the temporary withdrawal of Lord Kitchener, and his detachment from all parties and policies have certain compensations which we may not improbably appreciate more highly in the future than we can now.

I WAS DEAF, BUT NOW I HEAR.

THE REMARKABLE STORY OF A CLEVER INVENTION WHICH ENABLES THE DEAF TO HEAR.

A WIRELESS TELEPHONE FOR THE EAR.

By PROFESSOR HOFFMANN, Inventor of the Ear-Phone.

I WANT to tell all those members of the public who suffer from *Deafness or Defective Hearing* that I have discovered a way whereby they can once again hear as well as those who are not deaf.

I want to tell YOU, if either of these complaints are yours, that I can enable you to hear, unless you happen to be an instance of deafness from birth or of total paralysis of the sense of hearing. If you will communicate with me and follow my advice (which will be gladly given free of all charge), I will enable you to hear as well and as distinctly as anybody could wish. I am sure of this, because I cured myself in just the same way.

I myself know what deafness can be. I have known it to feel as if my sense of hearing was growing worse and worse every day, and myself becoming more and more unfit to carry on the scientific work to which I was devoted. And it is because I remember this so vividly that I am earnestly anxious to place within reach of every sufferer from deafness the very same means that gave me back my hearing.

HOW I CAME TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF DEAFNESS.

This is how I happened to make my discovery. I happened at the time to be engaged in certain delicate telephonic test-work, when suddenly I became aware that I could not hear as well as I used to do. I was growing deaf. Words I used to hear clearly were now muffled and blurred. Sometimes whole sentences of conversation were completely lost to me. And as with every week the disorder grew worse and worse, I felt that in a short time I should be compelled to give up in despair.

But all the time this extraordinary fact held me to hope—that although it was sometimes most difficult to distinguish what people in the same room as myself were saying to me, yet I could hear them quite plainly whenever they were speaking to me over the "phone," possibly from a distance of many miles.

This fact held me from the first. I thought,

I experimented, I studied the matter in all its bearings. And the more I studied why I could hear people over the "phone" better than in ordinary conversation, the more convinced I became that some adaptation of the principle of the telephone would enable my deaf ears to hear again.

How I MADE MY DISCOVERY.

It was while lying in bed one night that the question suddenly flashed across my inner consciousness:—

"Why not a 'phone' for the inside of my deaf ears?"

The inspiration was so strong upon me that I instantly rose, dressed, and fairly rushed to my workshop. Within twenty-four hours I had before me, fully completed, a minute appliance, the effect of which on my hearing was so magnificent that it made me exclaim aloud:

"At last I have got it!"

I found that with the "Ear-Phone" I could hear perfectly. All roaring in the head ceased. I no longer had to strain to catch every syllable, or to ask my friends to repeat their remarks

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

THE SAME UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

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FOGGIN'S HEIR.

BY

ALGERNON GISSING.

(Author of "The Keys of the House," "A Secret of the North Sea," etc.)

It chanced that old Nichol, the clerk, had to go to the church that night to fetch his glasses, as he was to help Mrs. Crosby in making up her Post Office accounts. It was the end of March, and not long after sunset, but twilight fell early under the shadow of those great hills, and everything became very solemn. The day had been cloudless and soon after six the sun had sunk a golden ball to the tops of the falls, when the moon, full and pale, was already well up above those in the east.

The grey church stood away from the village, the graveyard sloping to the older trees that fringed the stony stream. Nichol heard a peep, and cast his eye about, but he was familiar with it all, and was not of a nervous or poetical turn. He only thought that there was light enough still for him to lay his hands on those glasses which were regularly tucked in under the old brown leather cover of his folio Prayer Book lying on the seat of his pew. So he turned the key and went in, the heavy door clangor of it itself behind him.

The man was not at all impressed by the deathly silence of the dusky church. He made clumsy noise without the slightest scruple. Even his ordinary shuffling footfalls which were enough to drown all movements outside the door, had been seen by Nichol.

"He is mine," she said with flushed features, and her eyes fixed on Foggin. "You refused him last night. You wouldn't own him and me, so I could bear it no longer. I've waited nearly two years."

"You know, Clare, that in my heart I have always owned you," said Foggin with calm dignity, but a heightened colour and slight quiver of the lips. "I expected too much. Let come what will here in public. I now own you and ask you to forgive me. Mr. Musgrave, he added, turning to the clergyman, "you hear my admission. This is my lawful wife and child."

At such words from Henry Foggin everybody stared. The young woman holding the child seemed stricken by his confession. Her eyes never moved from him, and every trace of colour left her face.

"Come, Clare, I asked too much. We will now go to Moorhall."

Whatever rash impulse had driven her to this sensational step, it had evidently now passed. She was moved by the gravity and dignified submission of her husband. A secret dread of what she had done possessed her. From the recoil of her emotion it now seemed to the young wife that she could have endured anything for ever to have spared him this moment.

She had at all events shown that she did not trust him. His words had always been "Trust me for a little longer." But she had failed him. She had entered the forbidden chamber and the door could not be closed again. In some bewilderment old Nichol saw the public interest passing from himself, and he made the effort to regain it, but the blunt old clergyman told him to come down.

"It's out of your hands now, clerk," said he. "Not another word. Now I have owned you, and the whole heavens are without a doubt. Come along."

So they went down the hill again, but at the gate at which they had stayed in coming, they met Mr. Musgrave, the parson, a rugged daleman, and at length they went home with him.

Old Foggin had meanwhile re-entered his home. He looked around like one who had lost something. When he came to the window he saw the figures retreating down the hillside. He turned and went out again. He passed round the corner to the stockyard, gazing at this and that; thrust his hand in the haystacks and, kicked the brown fern over with his foot; and came to the gate where the calves were standing. He leaned with his back against it and surveyed the premises. Two or three of the animals put their noses on his shoulder, but the old man paid no heed to them. It was here Tom Hartley found him when he came to call the master to dinner.

"Tom, Hartley, I should never have thought you," said he.

"What is it, Mr. Nichol?"

"Nay, lass, dun, make it worse," he began angrily. "Take it up."

Grace, in rived only a year, in the flush of first motherhood, turned as angrily on the man.

"Do you think it's my baby, man? He's asleep at home in his cradle. I was only coming back fra' village when I heard."

"Nay, lass, dun, make it worse," he began angrily. "Take it up."

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"Do you think it's my baby, man? He's asleep at home in his cradle. I was only coming back fra' village when I heard."

"Nay, lass, dun, make it worse," he began angrily. "Take it up."

Whilst the young woman was doing this and examining the infant as closely as the light permitted, Nichol's brain worked with extraordinary agility.

"You live out of the way, Grace," he said coaxingly. "Take it home with you, and keep it as quiet as the grave till the morn's morning. I'll call it f'r girth after service. It's a bonny trick. I'll give 'em a start. I'll call it before the congregation."

"But whose is it?"

"Nay, if you don't know I dunna."

The brilliant idea took hold in the man, and quickly made clear his purpose. The old custom of proclaiming public notices in the churchyard after morning service was not extinct in the district, so the vision of a triumph over his neighbours inspired Nichol. Whoever had played this trick on him should now reap the result in open day. Not if the mother herself met him at the gate, he knew the next minute he would yield in his pride without the fullest parochial exposure. Running over all the babies in the parish, Mrs. Gill could not give a guess at whose it was. Her arms had quickly silenced it and the child was now asleep.

As he looked up the church, Nichol continued incessantly his indirections. They must have watched him. He hadn't been in the church a minute. Fearing any loss of his triumph the old clerk went with Grace over the fields to the cottage, and not until woman and babe were securely shut in there did he return to the village.

Mrs. Crosby complained that he was late, and more than once had to cry that he could do the figures as well himself, whilst Nichol fumbled with the papers.

"Ay, but if you knew, Mrs. Crosby," was all his protest.

Next morning was again brilliant. The man's bosom rose at the full congregation. With an air of mysterious importance he greeted one after another of the outlying parishioners. To the young, Nichol showed more than the ordinary snapshiness of official dignity. But under the few words of the parting benediction even his hardened bosom quivered. He could scarcely utter the Amen.

Silence fell. When it was again broken by the stir of movements and the clatter of heavy boots on the flags, old Nichol started up, and shouted in his rasping tones. "If you'll just hove on a minute f'r girth I've summat to say. And the people, after turning to stare, went out loudly talking.

Having let by his shaft, Nichol was in no hurry to follow up his advantage. He glared over a cross question and crooked answer at play outside. "Now, then, Jim, get agate, said an irritable old man, as parson and clerk at last came out into the sunshine.

"Take your time, Wuliam, take your time," was the only reply.

And with great deliberation the clerk clambered by his knee on to a big square tombstone opposite the porch, and slowly raised himself until he stood upright with shoulders back.

"Hoo-yez, hoo-yez," roared Nichol, and paused again with his sparkling eyes upon his impatient neighbour. "This is to give notice—that last night at o'er—one some evil-disposed person—man or woman, I know which—left on a cold flag o' f' Kirk porch—after mirk had set in."

"There was a moon, Jim," said somebody, "a laal boy baby. Happen six months old." Nichol gave the words slowly at the top of his voice, and paused again to enjoy the effect of his words. "The one old Nichol, the clerk, would have given you. It was several years since Mrs. Foggin had died, prematurely worn out, all said by the intolerable treatment of her husband. Not that it was in old Foggin's nature ever to give a blow with his fist to a woman. He could never

have done it like that. But there are other methods of treatment beside the physical. After her marriage Mr. Foggin had proved to be a bold, thoughtful woman with a growing tendency to religion, and rapidly diminishing spirit and bodily strength. Certainly it would not be easy to suppose this congenial to the figure that was standing there like a granite statue by the Scar.

Henry and his companion came on. What was in their hearts was hidden. They exchanged no word, after the young man had announced that that was his father. But Clare fixed her eyes steadily on the figure they approached. In coming nearer with her free hand she took hold of one of her husband's.

"Now, Mr. Foggin," began the clerk, "can you prove—" But he had scarcely spoken when a young woman started forward and snatched the child from Mrs. Gill's arms.

"He is mine," she said with flushed features, and her eyes fixed on Foggin. "You refused him last night. You wouldn't own him and me, so I could bear it no longer. I've waited nearly two years."

"You know, Clare, that in my heart I have always owned you," said Foggin with calm dignity, but a heightened colour and slight quiver of the lips. "I expected too much. Let come what will here in public. I now own you and ask you to forgive me. Mr. Musgrave, he added, turning to the clergyman, "you hear my admission. This is my lawful wife and child."

"We can endure the sacreco, no longer, so before going we have come to let you know and to say good-bye."

This was the blow for old Foggin. The strength of dignity and restraint were what he knew least how to combat. He had naturally looked for confusion, abject humiliation, anything the complete opposite of this.

"This is my wife and child, father," said he.

"We can endure the sacreco, no longer, so before going we have come to let you know and to say good-bye."

Clare did not attempt to speak until her breath was more regular. The two simply looked at each other. The young woman's colour was heightened, but her eyes were steady. She appeared to be reading the weather-beaten visage before her in an instinctive way, and the words died on the other's lips before the scrutiny. At last they were revived in a modified form.

"What are you after?" said Foggin.

"I came to speak to you."

"Who sent you?"

"Nobody."

"That's a damned lie. You were here with him yesterday."

"Yes, but he does not know I have come today. Nobody knows. As I alone have done any wrong, I have come alone to try and undo it. Why do you not punish me, me alone, not others who are innocent?"

As she spoke, Clare stepped forward, as if to lay her hand upon him, but the old man shrank back.

"I'll have no words with you. You're nothing to me, none of you. Who's talking of punishing you?"

"If you turn your own boy from his own home aren't you punishing him? Aren't you breaking a heart that God gave you to comfort and take care of? Hear me, hear me! You're a father to me, too, now, whether you own me or not. Lay the burden on me, on me only, and I'll do anything you want me. I'll show you that a woman isn't all that you think her. Do you think I could not love you too if you'd let me?"

This time she had caught him, and her hand trembled on his breast. Her face, now pale, was close to his. But, instinctively, involuntarily, the man hurried her from him, and Clare fell to the ground. Like a boy who suddenly realises the tragic effect of an irresponsible impulse, old Foggin stared aghast. By falling against a piece of the org, Clare was stunned and lay motionless. From purple the old man's features turned as white as his hair, and leaning down he lifted the prostrate woman in his arms, and carried her to the house. There she quickly recovered.

Old Foggin sat speechless in his chair, looking across at the sofa on which he had placed the unconscious figure. His eyes were the first thing that Clare saw when she regained consciousness, fixed immovably upon her. And she lay looking at them. The man did not withdraw them, and neither spoke.

Clare felt extraordinarily calm. She went through everything that had happened, but only enough, all her foolish excitement had left her. All her soul was in profound peace. Without any sort of reflection. She merely felt that she had won. She had not even the inclination to inquire how.

"I had better go down now," she said, rising at last to her feet. "May I see you again?"

But those solemn, immovable eyes were on her, and she got no reply from the lips. She thought it best to go without waiting for a reply. She had just got to the parsonage, and had thrown herself upon the couch, for her head was insupportable, when Tom Hartley arrived breathless. The master was queer he said, and could not speak. He had only whispered. "You lass," and she had just come in said he would go up, and Clare accompanied him. Mr. Musgrave at once perceived that old Foggin's excessive agitation had brought on a stroke, and he was actually deprived of speech. So Tom had to be sent off on horseback for medical aid.

Such was Clare's victory. The doctor tried to console her with the news that the man had had a lighter tap on the shoulder before, and that any time this was to have been expected. With a person of such an extraordinary temperament his surprise was that it hadn't happened long before. "But you have cured him of one craze at all events," added the doctor, as he showed her some words that old Foggin had put into writing.

"I want you best to stay in this house until I am better, for I have something to tell her." Nevertheless the communication was never made. Although he would allow nobody about him but Clare, he did not attempt to say to her what he wished in writing. According to appointment the lawyer arrived next day. Foggin's brain was evidently quite clear when he received him. The visitor produced the new will. Foggin wrote, "Barn, it," and would not let the lawyer depart until both had seen the last spark crackle out of the legal paper. He refused to make another, at all events one of my legal efficiency. When Clare was sitting by him the next day, he handed his paper to her on which he had written, "Your child is my heir." His own son Henry he could not bear to hear near him. So the ruling passion was not altogether extinguished. On the day following he had another seizure, and died with Clare's arms tenderly about him, and her simple whispered pray in his ear—her face against woman's breast after all.

Nichol had much to say of all the doings which he claimed to have introduced to the parsonage, and died, and then shat. Both her husband and the parson smiled at her proposal of an appeal to the old man. As they came down the hill the previous day Henry had admitted to her that this was his final will. Foggin's brain was evidently quite clear when he received him. The visitor produced the new will. Foggin wrote, "Barn, it," and would not let the lawyer depart until both had seen the last spark crackle out of the legal paper. He refused to make another, at all events one of my legal efficiency. When Clare was sitting by him the next day, he handed his paper to her on which he had written, "Your child is my heir." His own son Henry he could not bear to hear near him. So the ruling passion was not altogether extinguished. On the day following he had another seizure, and died with Clare's arms tenderly about him, and her simple whispered pray in his ear—her face against woman's breast after all.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 30.

Date of Formation	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Issue Value	Paid up to	Shares Unissued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	3.50	...
1902	875,000	600,000	140,000	5	5	...	Ayer Famas Rubber Estates Co.	12.50	...
1903	285,000	75,000	70,000	2/-	2	...	Allagar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	8.6	...
1905	210,000	150,000	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	...	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	11.10	80% for '09
1906	320,000	161,200	15,120	10	10	3,120	Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	31.00	100% for '10
1908	330,000	35,240	47,000	2/-	1/6	...	Batang Malaka	5.6	...
1904	230,000	20,187/10/-	19,000	1	1	6,250	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (p.)	18.00	10% for '09
1906	280,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Batu Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	11.10	24% in '09
1909	210,000	68,000	57,816	1	1	...	Batu Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2.12	...
1907	230,000	25,500	24,000	1	1	12,000	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.00	...
1903	270,000	66,700	66,700	1	1	3,300	Bukit Timah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	21.00	60% for '09
1908	850,000	500,000	50,000	10	10	...	Castlfield (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	6.50	...
1906	235,000	230,000	30,000	1	1	...	Chung-kat Serdang Estate, Ltd.	17.00	...
1909	750,000	700,000	70,000	10	10	5	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14.00	...
1909	200,000	62,500	12,500	10	5	...	Cherasco (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	5.6	...
1908	2225,000	175,000	175,000	2/-	2/-	...	Cleely Rubber Estate	2.12	25% in '09
1904	216,000	16,000	10,000	2/-	2/-	...	Consolidated Malaya Rubber Est. Ltd.	2.12	26% in '09
1905	275,000	62,000	62,000	1	1	1,000	Consolidated (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	11.36	20% for '08
1906	2110,000	102,500	102,500	1	1	7,500	Daunansari Estates, Ltd.	9.25	50% for '08
1909	550,000	475,000	475,000	1	1	...	Elphinstone Estates, Ltd.	8.00	...
1900	45,000	40,000	40,000	1	1	...	Edinburgh	7.00	...
1907	80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Federated Selangor	nominal	...
1909	300,000	300,000	300,000	1	1	...	Golconda Malaya	7.00	...
1908	680,000	680,000	40,000	17	17	...	Glenayre Plantation, Ltd.	2.75	...
1909	600,000	150,000	30,000	10	5	...	Heves Rubber Planting Co., Ltd. (p.)	23.00	...
1906	231,000	305,000	305,000	1	1	8,784	Henrietta Rubber Estates	1.00	...
1904	230,000	30,000	30,000	1	1	2,600	Highlands and Lowlands Para E. Co., Ltd. (p.)	6.12	15% in '09
1900	820,000	200,000	20,000	10	10	...	Isak Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	19.00	25% in '09
1905	205,000	65,000	65,000	1	1	...	Iindrakir (Sumatra) E. & G. Percha Co., Ltd.	3.00	...
1909	220,000	182,000	110,000	1	1	...	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	9.10	...
1908	180,000	180,000	180,000	1	1	...	Kanunung Perak	9.6	...
1907	320,000	200,000	20,000	10	7	...	Kuala Lumpur "B" Rubber Co., Ltd.	9.10	30% in '09
1907	210,000	90,000	90,000	1	1	10,000	Kumbok Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2.00	25% for '09
1907	230,000	269,780	197,920	1	1	52,605	Lamadon Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	7.50	10% in '09
1908	2125,000	75,000	40,000	1	15/6	25,000	Ledbury Rubber Estates, Ltd.	5.16	...
1905	1100,000	98,324/-	98,324/-	2/-	2/-	16,758	Lingga Plantations, Ltd. (Ordinary)	3.15	...
1907	2140,000	118,000	118,000	1	1	...	London Asiatic R. & P. Co., Ltd.	3.86	16% in '09
1909	2220,000	75,000	150,000	10/4	10/4	...	Lunastan Rubber Estates, Ltd.	7.10	2% for '08
1900	240,000	300,000	185,000	1	1	...	Melacca Rubber Plantations 7/8 per cent. Pref. Ordinary (p.)	14.10	10% for '08
1909	210,000	175,000	175,000	2/-	2/-	75,000	Medilima Rubber Estate, Ltd.	7.00	...
1903	230,000	22,500	80,000	5	5	...	Pitaling Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	3.10	125% for '09
1909	840,000	400,000	80,000	5	5	...	Pejam Limited	18.50	...
1909	820,000	200,000	200,000	1	1	...	Panta, Limited	2.80	...
1910	850,000	450,000	45,000	10	10	...	Pogol, Limited	48.00	...
1906	245,000	205,000	35,000	5	2	10,000	Port Dickson Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.00	...
1906	285,000	85,000	85,000	1	1	...	Porsk Plantations	6.00	124% for '09
1900	60,000	62,675	15,000	1	1	...	Rombia Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., Ordinary Cum Preference	2.50	...
1900	230,000	35,000	35,000	1	12/6	...	Rombia Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., Ordinary	1.12	...
1904	230,000	18,752	20,000	10	10	4,695/- paid shares	Sagga Rubber Company, Ltd.	16.50	...
1904	100,000	100,000	50,000	2	2	231 7/- Deb.	Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.	38.00	100% for '10
1905	210,000	100,000	38,622	1	1	...	Sapeng Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.15	...
1907	100,000	80,400	48,000	1	13/6	...	Seaford Rubber Co., Ltd. (contrib.)	7.50	...
1908	230,000	30,000	30,000	2/-	2/-	3,000	Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.00	28% for '09
1903	650,000	500,000	5,000	100	100	...	Singapore and Malaya Rubber Co., Ltd. (p.)	45.00	...
1903	842,500	328,800	2,422	2	2	...	Singapore & Johore Rubber Co., Ltd. (p.)	16.50	20% in '10
1909	120,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	...	Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4.00	...
1909	65,000	65,000	6,500	1	1	...	Sherford Rubber Estate, Ltd. 3 per cent.	4.50	75% for '09
1909	250,000	600,000	10,000	10	6	...	Sel. Holmes Rubber Co., Ltd.	35.00	...
1909	211,000	100,000	100,000	1	15/6	...	Sindian Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.12	...
1909	150,000	32,000	40,000	1	16/2	...	Sondayan Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.75	...
1900	217,000	175,000	175,000	2/-	2/-	385,000	Straits Settlements (Berjaya) E. Co., Ltd.	10.3	75% in '09
1909	211,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	...	Sungei Kapar Rubber Co., Ltd.	10.15	37.5% for '09
1907	270,000	55,000	55,000	1	1	...	Sungei Salak Rubber Co., Ltd.	3.60	...
1904	250,000	60,000	60,000	1	1	...	Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	6.10	...
1907	45,000	40,500	32,400	1	17/6	...	Sungei Choh (Contrib.)	6.26	...
1903	215,000	60,000	36,000	1	1	...	Tebrau (Johore) Rubber Co.	6.00	...
1900	820,000	105,000	33,000	5	5	...	Tebrau (Contrib.)	4.60	...
1900	81,000,000	637,500	737,500	1	1	...	Teluk Anson Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.50	...
1907	2,200,000	170,000	170,000	1	1	48,000	United Sering (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	7.10	5% for '10
1908	235,000	65,000	55,000	2/-	2/-	50,000	United Sumatra Rubber	11.15	10% for '09
1904	200,000	50,600	50,600	2/-	2/-	94,000	Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.11	95% in '09

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.

Abercromby, despatch-boat 700 tons, 4 guns, 3,000 h.p. Com. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,500 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p. Capt. E. B. Kidd, Shanghai.



GROWING HAIR BY THE CALENDAR.

Watch the Calendar for a Week and See How Rapidly
Your Hair Will Improve with Only Seven Days'

"Harlene Hair-Drill."

ALL THE MATERIAL AND INSTRUCTIONS NECESSARY FOR CARRYING OUT THIS
VALUABLE TOILET ITEM SENT FREE BY REQUEST.

The popularity of "Harlene Hair-Drill" is largely due to the rapid results it gives. "Harlene Hair-Drill" grows beautiful hair in a week—leaves hair thicker, longer, and more beautiful. It is a really wonderful action in developing the beauty, colour, and luxuriance of the hair. It is the only method of "Harlene Hair-Drill" convinces everyone of the almost magical effect of the new method in growing new hair upon bald or thin patches. In restoring the lustre and colour to grey or faded hair, in removing scurf, in increasing the lustre and glossiness of "Woman's crowning glory."

SHIPPING.—Hongkong & Shanghai have advanced to \$550 with fairly extensive sales to the Coast ports and Shanghai at the rate, the local market closing with buyers. London is unchanged at \$89 10. Nationals are still in request at \$76, but no business is reported.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at \$815 and \$820 and now are required for \$825. Cottons have declined to \$4 175. North-China and Ningpo can be placed at quotations, but no shapes appear to be available.

FLAME INSURANCES.—Hongkong have been sold at \$352 and \$355, the market closing with probable buyers at the higher rate. Chinas are somewhat easier at \$13 15 with sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have again been booked at \$223, and more shares can be placed. Indo-China, China and Manchur, and Star Ferries are quiet at quotations, but with probable as lots. Douglaston have declined to \$30 sellers without business resulting. Shell Transport after advancing to 102 1/2 have been sold at varying rates down to 99, at which the market closes with probable sellers.

REFINERIES.—A fair business has been transacted in China Sugars at \$168 and \$169 cash and for the settlement. Luxons continue on offer at \$25, but no business has transpired.

MINING.—Rubis have sold at \$74 574 and again at \$74, market closing with sellers at \$72 and buyers at \$74. Chinese Engineers have received in the North to Tls. 16, but at this there are buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier with sales and buyers at \$80. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at the reduced rate of \$85, closing with sellers at \$85. Shanghai Docks have improved in the North to Tls. 79, and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves to Tls. 120. New Amoy Docks continue on offer at \$9.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have again been booked at \$100, and more shares are on offer. West Points have buyers at \$35 after sales at \$39 and \$38, and Kowloon Lands at \$35 without finding sellers. Hotels are procurable at \$107 and \$83 for the old and new issues, respectively, and Humphreys Estates at \$85. Shanghai Lands have advanced in the North to Tls. 112 with buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong continue on offer at \$6. In the North Evros are quoted at Tls. 120. Lino Kung Mows at Tls. 70, Internationals at Tls. 57, and Soy Chees at Tls. 240, all more or less nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Bornees have sold at \$94 and \$92, and close with probable sellers at the latter rate. China Provinces have been sold at \$83, and Cements at \$6.50 down to \$6.50, closing with sellers at \$6.70. Electrics have sold and are wanted at \$19. Ropes can be placed at \$202 and Watson's at \$62 after sales at \$7. Ices have declined to \$155 sellers, and Peak Tramways (old) to \$14 sellers. Ropes are buyers of New Peak Trams at \$1. Langkats have improved to Tls. 1,350 in the North with buyers.

RUBBERS.—Bata Tires have been sold at 110, Merlimas at 8/3 and 8/3, Eastern and International Trusts at 32/6 and 34/ premium, United Sordangs at 132/6 and 135/6, Highlands and Lowlands at 135/ and 136/6 Allgaras at 7/.

The following are latest London quotations, middle prices:—

Highlands and Lowlands ... 138/-
Leddrys ... 92/6
London Asiatics ... 16/-
London Ventures ... 6/3
United Sordangs ... 136/3
Allgaras ... 7/3
Bata Tires ... 112/6
Cherots ... 32/6
Labus ... 18/3

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

ALINE WOERMANN, British str., 1,449, J. D. Martin, 7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice and General—Chinese.

ANHUS, German str., 1,001, C. Klitupel, 6th July—Bangkok 27th June, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.

BYU MARU, Japanese str., 1,816, Yatsuyama, 5th July—Dahy 28th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHANGOROV, British str., 1,202, R. Lewis, 1st July—Saigon 27th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINHUA, British str., 1,359, A. S. Harris, 30th June—Shanghai 26th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYU MARU Japanese str., 7,255, Ernest Bent, 28th June—San Francisco 31st May, May—General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CHIRING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 7th July—Tientsin 30th June, Chefoo 1st July—Swatow 30th June, General—Java China-Japan Lin.

CHIYU MARU, British str., 2,159, Robt. McIlwaine, 25th June—Newcastle, N. S. W., 3rd June, Coal—Order.

VESTFOLD, Norwegian str., 1,122, Bertelson, 26th June—Penang 18th June, Ballast—Order.

VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, Thor Eckert, 6th July—Saigon 2nd July, Rice and Meal—Wallens & Co.

VOLUME, British str., 2,599, H. Jackson, 26th June—Singapore 19th June, Petroleum in bulk—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

WAHSHING, British str., 1,200, Holwood, 6th July—Hongy 4th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1,000, C. Anderson, 6th July—Bangkok 27th June and Swatow 5th July, Rice—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co.

HUNG SHUN, Chinese str., 209, Murakami, 24th June—Amoy 25th June, Ballast—Order.

HUE, French str., 742, Parier, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, General—A. R. Marly.

KARUJI MARU, Japanese str., 1,903, S. Suda, 6th July—Moy 30th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KANGU, British str., 1,143, W. D. Brymer, 2nd July—Walhampton 26th June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

KASSRO, British str., 2,923, A. W. Dohs, 5th July—New York 7th May, General—Shawson, Tones & Co.

KOSCHIANG, German str., 1,222, C. Rositsky, 6th July—Bangkok 30th June, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

KOAR, German str., 1,223, W. Schmidt, 30th June—Bangkok 23rd June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KOEL, American str., 5,651, S. Sandberg, 4th July—San Francisco via ports 7th June, General—P. M. S. Co.

KYUNOW, British str., 1,449, J. D. Martin, 3rd July—Saigon 29th June, Rice and General—Man Fat.

KUMANG, British str., 2,078, W. G. Leah, 3rd July—Calcutta, Penang and Singapore 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LINAN, British str., 1,350, Williams, 6th July—Shanghai 3rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MANDABU MARU, Japanese str., 3,246, K. Shimizu, 3rd July—Milne 27th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MARU MARU, Japanese str., 3,254, H. Nishi, 6th July—Moy 23rd June, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951, J. Peter, 6th July—Haiphong and Hoihow 6th July, General—Jensen & Co.

NANBAN, British str., 1,229, Chas. Hawn, 6th July—Saigon 2nd July, General—Bradley & Co.

PHEUMPHEN, British str., 1,056, J. H. Scott, 1st July—Saigon 26th June, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.

RAJAH, German str., 1,275, Reher, 7th July—Bangkok 29th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RUDI, British str., 1,619, A. Fraser, 4th July—Manila 1st July, General—Shawson, Tones & Co.

SARIE BANDUER, Chinese str., 667, J. Martin, 29th May—Singapore 22nd May, Wood and Iron—E. C. Wilds.

SCOTCH MARU, Japanese str., 6,132, T. Saito, 4th July—Manila 2nd July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

Gold by local Chemists and Stores.
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 8th July state:—

Our market generally has ruled dull during the past week, and there is but little business of importance to report. "Rubbers" have slightly advanced in London during the period under review, but at the close are somewhat easier though steady at rates last quoted. Fine Hard Par Rubber is last quoted per Reuter at 10/1 per lb. and the tone of the London share market firm. Bar Silver closes at 25/- per oz, and Sterling exchange at 1/93 T.T. Shanghai T.T. is quoted at 7/4 and the Bank's buying rate for 3/4 oz bills on that port at 7/4.

BANES.—Hongkong & Shanghai have advanced to \$550 with fairly extensive sales to the Coast ports and Shanghai at the rate, the local market closing with buyers. London is unchanged at \$89 10. Nationals are still in request at \$76, but no business is reported.

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REFINERIES.—A fair business has been transacted in China Sugars at \$168 and \$169 cash and for the settlement. Luxons continue on offer at \$25, but no business has transpired.

MINING.—Rubis have sold at \$74 574 and again at \$74, market closing with sellers at \$72 and buyers at \$74. Chinese Engineers have received in the North to Tls. 16, but at this there are buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier with sales and buyers at \$80. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at the reduced rate of \$85, closing with sellers at \$85. Shanghai Docks have improved in the North to Tls. 79, and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves to Tls. 120. New Amoy Docks continue on offer at \$9.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have again been booked at \$100, and more shares are on offer. West Points have buyers at \$35 after sales at \$39 and \$38, and Kowloon Lands at \$35 without finding sellers. Hotels are procurable at \$107 and \$83 for the old and new issues, respectively, and Humphreys Estates at \$85. Shanghai Lands have advanced in the North to Tls. 112 with buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong continue on offer at \$6. In the North Evros are quoted at Tls. 120. Lino Kung Mows at Tls. 70, Internationals at Tls. 57, and Soy Chees at Tls. 240, all more or less nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Bornees have sold at \$94 and \$92, and close with probable sellers at the latter rate. China Provinces have been sold at \$83, and Cements at \$6.50 down to \$6.50, closing with sellers at \$6.70. Electrics have sold and are wanted at \$19. Ropes can be placed at \$202 and Watson's at \$62 after sales at \$7. Ices have declined to \$155 sellers, and Peak Tramways (old) to \$14 sellers. Ropes are buyers of New Peak Trams at \$1. Langkats have improved to Tls. 1,350 in the North with buyers.

RUBBERS.—Bata Tires have been sold at 110, Merlimas at 8/3 and 8/3, Eastern and International Trusts at 32/6 and 34/ premium, United Sordangs at 132/6 and 135/6, Highlands and Lowlands at 135/ and 136/6 Allgaras at 7/.

The following are latest London quotations, middle prices:—

Highlands and Lowlands ... 138/-
Leddrys ... 92/6
London Asiatics ... 16/-
London Ventures ... 6/3
United Sordangs ... 136/3
Allgaras ... 7/3
Bata Tires ... 112/6
Cherots ... 32/6
Labus ... 18/3

FROM MAIDENHOOD TO MIDDLE- AGE.

THE ONE GREAT REMEDY FOR WOMAN'S
WEAKNESS IS
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

THIS THANKFUL HUSBAND SAYS THAT
THEIR CREATVE, STRENGTHE-GIVING
POWER IS "LITTLE SHORT OF MARVELLOUS."

Mr. S. John Perera, of 24, Hills Street, Colombo, is a clerk in the Ceylon Office of the Russia Volunteer Fleet. He is doubly grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for, in the first instance, building up his own strength after Enteric Fever, and, secondly, and more particularly, for restoring his wife to health when she was in a dreadfully weak state of health.

"Some nine months ago my wife had that distressing experience which sometimes happens to married ladies, and, as a consequence, she lost a lot of blood and became very ill," said he. "After it she was confined to bed for about five weeks, and when she got up again naturally she was in a dreadfully weak state of health.

In the hope of restoring her strength we tried many prescribed medicines, and, my wife also took a great deal of Cod Liver Oil, but, judging from the results, it is my firm belief that these medicines did her more harm than good, as she seemed to get even weaker from their use. She was so ill that she had an actual aversion to eating, the effort, in her debilitated

state, being too great, and, besides, her stomach was too weak to digest the food. She continued in this deplorable condition for about a month and we could not find anything that would restore her to her normal state of health.

"Then, despite my wife's prejudice against advertised remedies, I succeeded in persuading her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a medicine in which I had great faith myself, having found their effect, when recovering after a severe attack of Enteric Fever, little short of marvellous. After she had taken three bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills there was a very noticeable improvement in my wife's condition, and by the time she had used nine bottles of them she was a strong, robust woman once again."

"We are both very thankful that for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for us," added Mr. Perera in conclusion.

A world-wide test covering a period of over twenty years allows no possible doubt to exist that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the most perfect blood and nerve tonic medicine yet discovered. Testimony of the most positive and indisputable kind positively proves these Pills to be the most certain remedy for all disorders arising from blood or Nerve Debility, such as Anemia, Women's Complaints, Digestive Troubles, Malaria, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema, Skin Eruptions, and the after-effects of Fever, Dysentery and Chills. Men broken down by overwork, excesses, or residence in unhealthy climates are speedily restored by their use. Obtainable from most medicine vendors, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can also be had 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8, post free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Szechuan Rd., Shanghai.

CALVERT'S TOOTH POWDER

As your teeth
are wanted to last
—for years to come—
begin now to use

MAKES THE SKIN
as SOFT as
VELVET
BEEFHAM'S
LAIT
Sarola
SAROLAS
SOFT & WHITE
COLD & HOT
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

59

the year at ordinary rates of £24 and £23 for the single journey will produce a revenue of £240,000.

That is quite clear. Well, then, for the expenditure on each airship £225,000 is allowed for benzine and oil, £25,000 for salaries, £25,000 for writing off and other expenses, and £25,000 for gas. Perhaps the estimate for gas is less than £20. Hence should properly have allowed. But let that pass.

The total expenditure per vessel would thus be £90,000 per year. And this amount, the baron epinephrine, would be covered by letting the enormous spaces of the two airship garages for advertising purposes at moderate charges, so that really the whole income from passengers will be profit.

£1,000,000 PROFIT PER SHIP!

And the profit is only limited by the expenditure on gas and other things. Thus it is not obligatory to run the airship for only twelve hours out of every twenty-four.

By incurring day and night services and charging higher rates, one vessel could comfortably earn £1,000,000. And in this estimate, it may be observed, no account of the extra profit which might be earned if the Daylight Bill should be passed.

A beginning has already been made. A hundred acres of land have been secured, but, for obvious reasons, its precise locality is not stated. However, it can be reached from the City in less than twenty minutes. All that Baron Roenne requires now is money to build the docks and the airships.

Everybody may not know that an airship with lifting capacity of 103 tons and a speed of fifty-five miles an hour against a strong wind costs about £50,000, and that it is capable of going from London to New York in seventy-two hours.

However, the Baron has worked out all the necessary plans, and he is going to begin building as soon as he gets the money.

It may be accepted as a positive fact that he is not approaching the subject with the immature mind of a dreamer or theorist, or he says so himself.—Express.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PROTESTANT CHURCH—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

TO-DAY
3.30 P.M.—Third Meeting of Hongkong
Gymkhana Club at Happy Valley.
5.30 P.M.—Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie,
at Causeway Bay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BENELLI, British str., 2,019, Webster, 8th July—Mojo, 2nd July, General Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BERNOLICH, British str., 2,146, D. T. Calley, 8th July—London and Singapore, 2nd July, General Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CANDIA, British str., 4,195, W. R. F. Hickay, 8th July—London, 25th May, General P. & O. S. N. Co.
CAFEI, Italian str., 2,732, D. Monk, 8th July—Bombay 10th June, General Carlowitz & Co.
DELTA, British str., 4,730, D. W. Snow, 8th July—Shanghai 5th July, Mails and General P. & O. S. N. Co.
ELI, Norwegian str., 8th July—Canton.
GREGORY APOA, British str., 2,961, S. H. Belson, 8th July—Singapore 3rd July, General David Sisson & Co.
KOSTOMRA, Russian str., 1,290, W. B. Baby, 8th July—Shanghai 4th July, Tea-Order.
LOONGKOO, German str., 1,971, Vogt, 8th July—Amoy 6th July, General—Jaya-China-Japan Line.
MINGKOW, British str., 2,617, H. L. Allen, 8th July—Liverpool and Manila 6th July, General Butterfield & Swire.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 8th July—Manila 5th July, General Butterfield & Swire.
WONGKOK, German str., 1,115, T. Heeken, 8th July—Bangkok 29th June, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
YUSHUN, Chinese str., 8th July—Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
8th July.
Chingking, British str., for Canton.
Dafe, British str., for Europe, &c.
Kostroma, Russian str., for Singapore.
Liongnow, German str., for Shanghai.
Michael Jelzen, German str., for Hohow.
Sengen, British str., for San Francisco.
Tidjicong, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

8th July.
CHILD, Norwegian str., for Hohow.
CHINKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.
HATRAN, British str., for Swatow.
KUANG PING, Chinese str., for Saigon.
KUENCHOW, British str., for Swatow.
LIOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MACHEN, German str., for Bangkok.
PATCHAJUSSI, German str., for Bangkok.
TELEMACHUS, British str., for Saigon.
THESEUS, British str., for Shanghai.
WAKASA MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Taming* reports: Moderate S. and S.W. winds, high S.W. swell, cloudy and clear.

The British str. *Gregory Apar* reports: From Singapore to Cape Padarap, fresh following wind and occasional rain squalls; hence to port fine clear weather, fresh wind and sea, and a favorable current averaging 24 miles daily throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 8th.
KOWLOON DOCK—Sart Bandier, Hoangho, Sui Cheong, Zafiro, Sefia, Botsdai, Kumsang, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Tymric.
TAIKO DOCK—Union Slave, Hephaestus, Chinhu, Rubi, Tjiluwong.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.
For BOSTON AND NEW YORK
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"WYNERIC" will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1910.
For Freight apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [764]

"INDIA" LINE, LIMITED.
For NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"INRADEO."
Captain W. H. Lee will be despatched as above on or about 22nd July.
This Steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [811]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIREC), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE, and ADELAIDE Ports).

THE Company's Steamship
"PERSIA" will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1910.
This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDEE, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes Building, Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [813]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "d," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & B/H.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLIABLE TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MALTA	Brit str.	—	G. M. Montford, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	About 14th inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS CALD.	DELTA	Brit str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	To-day at Noon.
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	GLENLOCHY	Brit str.	—	Hayes	SHEWAN, TOME & CO. ...	On 15th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	PEMBROKESHIRE	Brit str.	—	E. Brichner	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
SITHONIA	GER.	GER.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	End of Aug.
INDIA	INDIA	Dan str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO. ...	End of July.
SIAM	SIAM	GER. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
ARABIA	ARABIA	GER. str.	—	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About Middle of Aug.
BRASILIA	BRASILIA	GER. str.	—	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th Aug.
BOANDIA	BOANDIA	GER. str.	—	Wm. Thomson	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 19th inst. at 1 P.M.
ASUTSA MARU	ASUTSA MARU	Jap str.	—	Chesbrough	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at D'Light
TONKIN	TONKIN	Jap str.	—	A. E. Moore	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at D'Light
MISHIMA MARU	MISHIMA MARU	Jap str.	—	M. Hugino	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug. at D'Light
KAGA MARU	KAGA MARU	Jap str.	—	Matchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd Sept.
MECKLENBURG	MECKLENBURG	GER. str.	—	Bahie	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
SAXONIA	SAXONIA	GER. str.	—	H. Rehm	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst. P.M.
ROON	ROON	GER. str.	—	P. G. Gurevich	MELCHERS & CO. ...	About 22nd inst.
PESSIA	PESSIA	GER. str.	—	W. H. Lee	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 30th inst.
INDRADEO	INDRADEO	BRIT. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 13th inst.
GHAZEE	GHAZEE	AM. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th inst. at 5 P.M.
WYNERIC	WYNERIC	BRIT. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Aug. at Noon.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR OF INDIA	BRIT. str.	1 m.	K. Kawara	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.
MONTEAGLE	MONTEAGLE	BRIT. str.	2 m.	J. Boyd	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 26th inst.
IBARA MARU	IBARA MARU	Jap str.	—	K. Sato	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Aug. at 4 P.M.
ATMERIA	ATMERIA	BRIT. str.	—	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at Noon.
TAMRA MARU	TAMRA MARU	Jap str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th Aug. at Noon.
SEATTLE MARU	SEATTLE MARU	Jap str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
KIYOSU MARU	KIYOSU MARU	Jap str.	—	—	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug. at Noon.
CHANGSHA	CHANGSHA	BRIT. str.	—	—	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept. at Noon.
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at D'Light
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	GER. str.	—	M. Winckler	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at Noon.
COBLENTZ	COBLENTZ	GER. str.	—	H. Baegert	MELCHERS & CO. ...	About 26th inst.
HITACHI MARU	HITACHI MARU	GER. str.	—	N. Matheson	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug. at Noon.
PEINZ WALDEMAR	PEINZ WALDEMAR	GER. str.	—	F. Isseke	MELCHERS & CO. ...	Quick despatch
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	GER. str.	—	W. H. Lee	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 11th inst. at 4 P.M.
TOIJIMA	TOIJIMA	Dan str.	—	E. Monney	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at 4 P.M.
CHIPIRING	CHIPIRING	Dan str.	—	W. R. Hickay	P. & O. S. N. CO. ...	To-day.
HUICROW	HUICROW	Dan str.	—	A. A. Cramp bell	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Daylight
CANDIA	CANDIA	Dan str.	—	C. Linburgh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
WOSANG	WOSANG	Dan str.	1 m.	O. Pehnke	MELCHERS & CO. ...	About 13th inst.
LINAN	LINAN	Dan str.	—	S. H. Belsen	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 14th inst. at D'Light
KLEIST	KLEIST	GER. str.	—	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
GREGORY APOA	GREGORY APOA	BRIT. str.	—	Y. Fuseno	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 4 P.M.
SCANDIA	SCANDIA	GER. str.	—	A. Harris	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 4 P.M.
BUJUN MARU	BUJUN MARU	Jap str.	—	P. & S. N. CO. ...	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 4 P.M.
CHINHUA	CHINHUA	BRIT. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst. P.M.
SUNDAY	SUNDAY	BRIT. str.	—	Owen Jones, E.N.R.	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
FREIGHT	FREIGHT	BRIT. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
INDIEN	INDIEN	Dan str.	—	Hildebrandt	MELCHERS & CO. ...	End of July.
TJKINI	TJKINI	Dan str.	—	H. Koeps	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch
JOSSHIN MARU	JOSSHIN MARU	Jap str.	—	V. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.
DAIJIN MARU	DAIJIN MARU	Jap str.	—	O. Kubraki	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
KENZIE	KENZIE	BRIT. str.	1 m.	A. H. Stewart	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAIMUN	HAIMUN	BRIT. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 10 A.M.
HAICHING	HAICHING	BRIT. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
HAIJAN	HAIJAN	BRIT. str.	2 h.	Jameson	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.
SINGAN	SINGAN	BRIT. str.	1 m.	E. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
ZAFIZO	ZAFIZO	BRIT. str.	1 m.	P. Pennington	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 3 P.M.
LAMING	LAMING	BRIT. str.	1 m.	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.
YUENSANG	YUENSANG	BRIT. str.	1 m.	A. Fraser	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
BORENO	BORENO	BRIT. str.	1 m.	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.
HAKARA MARU	HAKARA MARU	Jap str.	—	T. Sembl	MELCHERS & CO. ...	End of July.
CAPRI	CAPRI	BRIT. str.	—	A. Mocker	NIPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at Noon.
KUMANG	KUMANG	BRIT. str.	—	Morocco	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 12th inst. at Noon.
TJILATJAP	TJILATJAP	Dan str.	—	W. G. G. Leek	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst. at Noon.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nag

**GEBRUEDER LENK,
RODEWISCH I.V.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
BERLIN WOOL.
NEW SAMPLES JUST ARRIVED!

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE 960.

43-2

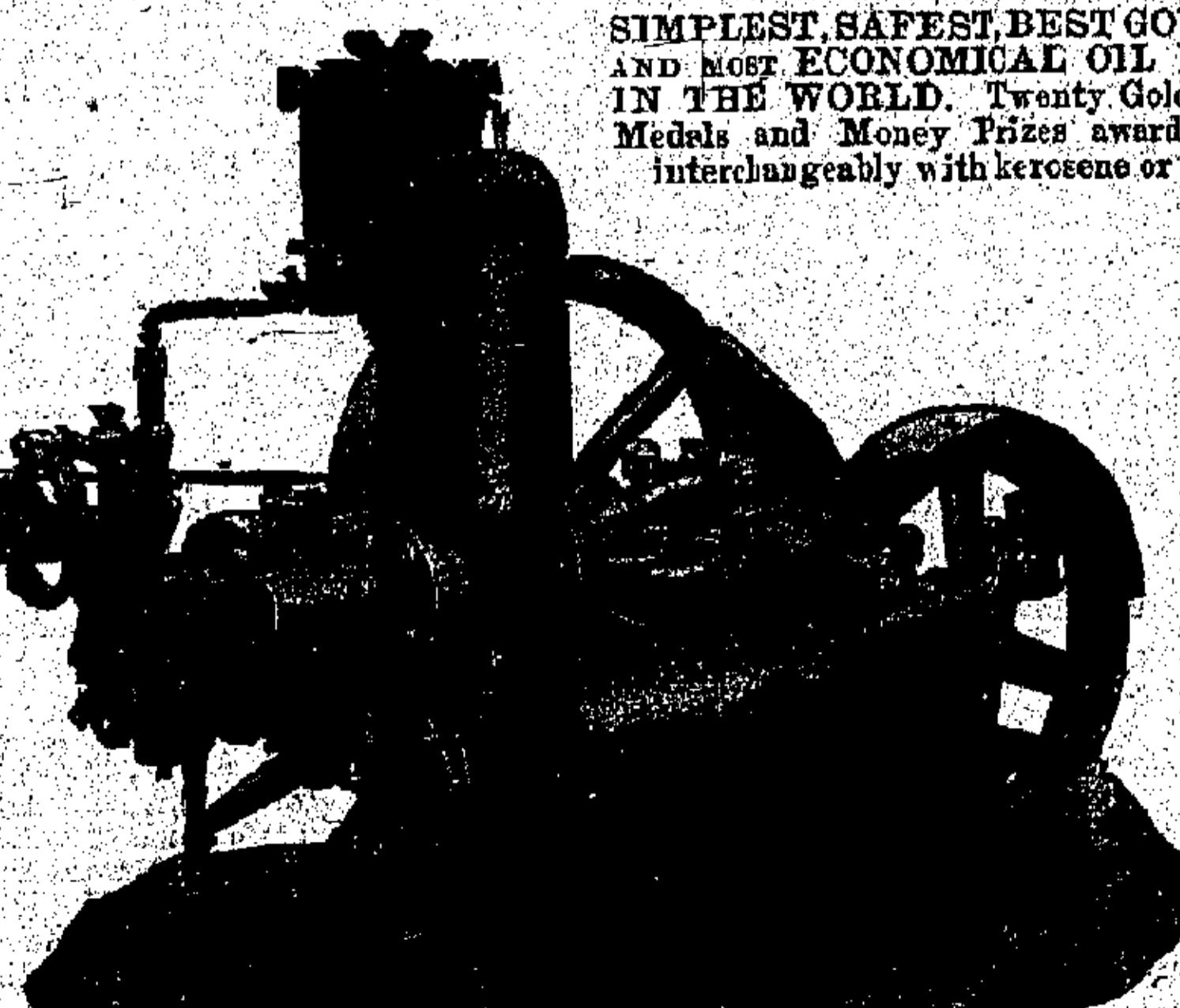
POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

FOR	FROM	DATE
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO	Tenyo Maru	Saturday, 9th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 9:00 AM Registration ... 9:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9:30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 9:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 10:00 AM
SINGAPORE	Kestroma... Zafiro ...	Saturday, 9th, 10:00 AM Saturday, 9th, 10:00 AM Saturday, 9th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10:45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 11:00 AM
MANILA	Delta...	Saturday, 9th, 10:00 AM Saturday, 9th, 10:00 AM Saturday, 9th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10:45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 11:15 PM
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents) ... (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents) ... (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) ...	But Tai ... Pri ... Selja ... Bencorich ... Wesang ...	Saturday, 9th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10:45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 11:00 AM
Macao ... Newchwang ... Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama ... Shanghai ...	Lisan ...	Saturday, 9th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 5:00 P.M.) Letters ... 6:00 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI ... SWATOW, AMOY AND NEWCHWANG ... TIENSIN ... SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA ... SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY ... MANILA ... SATRIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG AND SURABAYA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND TACOMA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI ...	Daijin Maru	Sunday, 10th, 9:00 AM Monday, 11th, 9:00 AM Monday, 11th, 9:00 AM Tuesday, 12th, 11:00 AM Tuesday, 12th, 11:00 AM Tuesday, 12th, 2:00 PM Wednesday, 13th, 11:00 AM Wednesday, 13th, 11:00 AM Wednesday, 13th, 5:00 PM
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN ...	Boon ...	Thursday, 14th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 7:00 AM Registration ... 8:00 AM Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 7:30 A.M. No late fee. Letters ... 9:00 AM
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW ... MANILA ... MANILA, AGUJAR, YEP, MAROON, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSTADEN, LABUAN, HERBERTSHOF, BLATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAunceston, NEW ZEALAND, DUNEDIN, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, PERTH AND FREMANTLE MANILA ...	Chinhuia ... Carmarthenshire ... Hotching ... Yuensuay ...	Thursday, 14th, 3:00 P.M. Thursday, 14th, 3:00 P.M. Friday, 15th, 9:00 AM Friday, 15th, 3:00 P.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO ...	Coblon ...	Friday, 16th, 5:00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.) ... SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE ...	Rubi ...	Saturday, 16th, 10:00 AM Saturday, 16th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 11:00 AM
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW ...	Korea ...	Saturday, 16th, 10:00 AM Saturday, 16th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 11:00 AM
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN ... (Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents) ... (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) ...	Empress of India ...	Saturday, 16th, 10:00 AM Saturday, 16th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 11:00 AM
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO ...	Haitan ...	Tuesday, 19th, 9:00 AM
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW ...	Tonkin ...	Tuesday, 19th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 AM Registration ... 10:00 AM (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 AM No late fee. Letters ... 11:00 AM
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND SEATTLE ...	Inaba Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 3:00 P.M.

PETTER OIL ENGINES

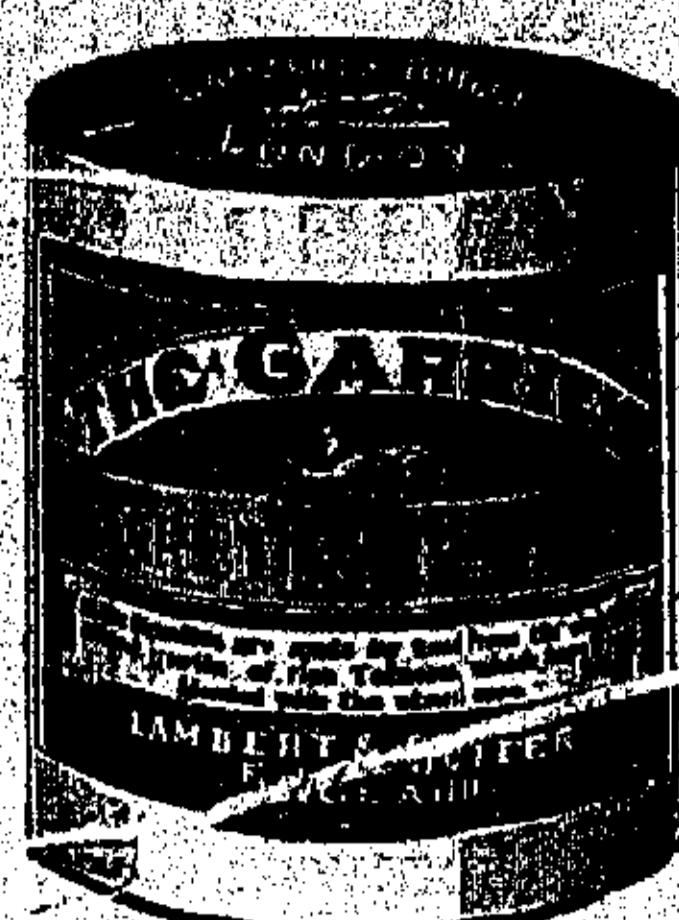
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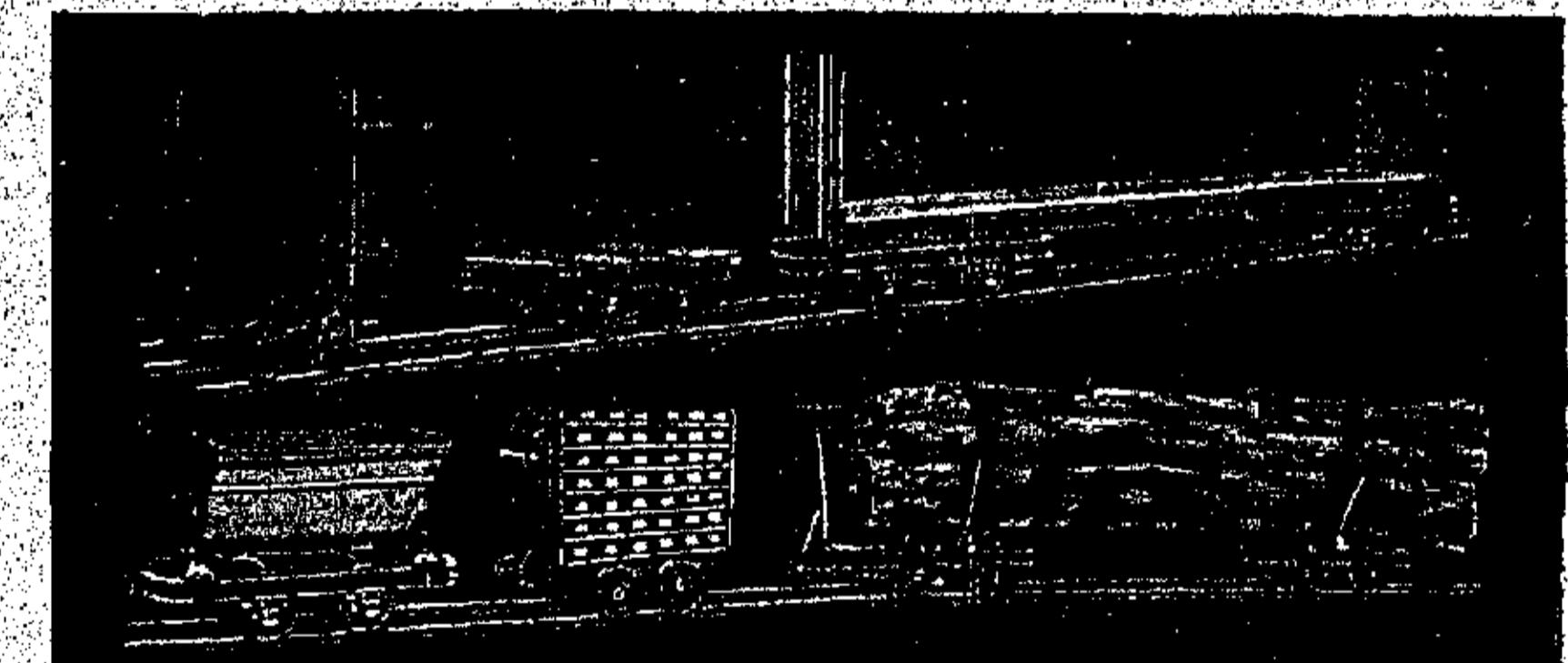


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OPUM.

July 8th.

Malwa New	... \$2,000/2,050 per picul.
Malwa Old	... \$2,050/2,100
Malwa Old	... \$2,110/2,150
Malwa V. Old	... \$2,163/2,200
Persian extra fine	... \$3,400/4,900
Persian Old	... \$1,775 per chest.
Burmese New	... \$1,725
Burmese Old	... \$1,725

July 8th.

Malwa New	... \$2,000/2,050 per picul.
Malwa Old	... \$2,050/2,100
Malwa Old	... \$2,110/2,150
Malwa V. Old	... \$2,163/2,200
Persian extra fine	... \$3,400/4,900
Persian Old	... \$1,775 per chest.

July 8th.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.	July 8th.
June 17th—Errol, Nijni Novgorod, Novo, Sunda, Telamon, 21st—Andaluzia, Bencleuch, Glenearn, Kanagawa Maru. Delayed through incubation: Lemnos, St. Patrick, 24th—Bel- gravia, Derriflager, Hitachi Maru, Keitai, Pofusen, Senter, Amiral Hamelin, 28th— Aragon, Banea, Sazonia, Slavonia, July 1st—Balaclava, Nubia, Silesia, Tournay, Welsh Prince, Xangai, Mongolia, 5th—Asia, Ben- lauveri, Carnarvonshire, Monmouthshire, Man- chester Castle, Prince Ludwig, Bambu, Tuan.	July 8th.
ARRIVALS AT HOME.	July 8th.
July 5th—Inverar, Konang S.	July 8th.
ON SALE,	July 8th.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1909. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.	July 8th.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.	July 8th.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.	July 8th.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
From July 9th to 15th, 1910.

HONGKONG HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Hongkong Mean Time. Height.

Hongkong Mean Time. Height.